

Consenting patients prior to transfusions (based on the SaBTO guidance and NICE guidance NG24)

Key aspects to be covered when consenting patients for transfusion

- 1 Patient and/or family/carers have been provided with relevant information about blood transfusions that would help in their decision-making process
 - 2 The reason for the transfusion has been discussed
 - 3 The benefits of the transfusion have been explained
 - 4 Transfusion risks, both short and long-term risks have been discussed with the patient and/or family/carers (including any additional risks pertinent to long term multi-transfused patients)
 - 5 The risks, benefits, and consequences of NOT accepting blood transfusion have been elaborated
 - 6 Transfusion issues specific to the patient have been highlighted
 - 7 Relevant alternative options have been discussed including how they might reduce the need for a transfusion
 - 9 The transfusion process has been explained
 - 10 The need for any specific requirements for blood components and rationale, including need for anti-D Ig post transfusion as appropriate has been elaborated and relevant patient information leaflet has been provided
 - 11 Patient and/or family/carers has also been informed that once transfused, they are no longer eligible to donate blood
 - 12 Patients and carers/family have been given the opportunity and been encouraged to ask questions
 - 13 Patient and/or family/carers is aware that if they change their mind at any point before the transfusion, they are entitled to withdraw their consent, and this should be documented and managed appropriately
 - 14 Synopsis of discussions and decisions taken documented in patient's clinical notes
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